

THE REPUBLICAN

EDITED BY
E. PERCY HOWE.

HOLLY SPRINGS, MISSISSIPPI, AUGUST 4, 1853.

Democratic Candidate for United States Senator
JAMES P. TROTTER,
OF LOWENDES COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI.

HENRY CLAY'S DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST THE
OCCUPANTS OF THE PUBLIC LANDS.

"I did say the squatters on the Public Lands were a
LAWLESS RABBLE; that they might as well seize
upon our forts and arsenals, or on the public Treasury,
as to rush out and seize on the Public Lands. I WILL
OPPOSE THESE CLAIMS AS LONG AS GOD
GIVES ME THE POWER AND ABILITY TO DO
SO."

HENRY CLAY'S Speech on the pre-emption bill, January
1835.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE MIRROR.

The undersigned, having purchased of Messrs. Patillo & Curtis the sole proprietorship of the *Mississippi Mirror*, newspaper; together with all the news and job printing materials of the establishment; has sold one half thereof to Mr. GEORGE HOWE, late publisher of the *Yalobusha Pioneer*, and in conjunction with him this day commences the publication of a new weekly journal—*THE MARSHALL COUNTY REPUBLICAN*, and *Southern Free Trade Advocate*. The *Mirror* is discontinued; in place of which, those subscribers for it who commenced with the commencement of the 2d volume, will receive the *REPUBLICAN*. This arrangement is rendered absolutely necessary—in order that the business of the late publishers and that of the present, may be kept clearly and distinctly disconnected. The present proprietors assume no liabilities of the office contracted previous to its purchase by the undersigned. All advertisements and job work, contracted for subsequent to that purchase, must be accounted for to the present proprietors; as also all subscriptions commencing with No. 1, Vol. 2, *Mississippi Mirror*.
ROBERT L. PEGUES.

THE MARSHALL COUNTY, REPUBLICAN AND FREE TRADE ADVOCATE

will be, as its title denotes, strictly democratical in its course; advocating with zeal the true interests of the great mass of the people; and opposing, with becoming spirit, every attempt at encroachment upon their rights and privileges, made by the aristocratic few.

We shall, as we have ever been, be found on the side of the genuine democracy of the country; struggling, with them, for the perpetuation of those sterling principles—the pillars which sustain the temple of American freedom—the principles of the Whigs of '76, of WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, MADISON and JACKSON.

We are in favor of a strict construction of our glorious Constitution—consequently, are opposed to the establishment of a National Bank, in any and every shape it can be presented, while, as now, the Constitution affords not a solitary clause or line warranting the establishment of such a monopoly. Were it so amended as to give to Congress the power, to create a National monied institution—a Bank owned entirely by the States, and directed and controlled solely by Congress, we are willing to concede, might receive the approbation of the American people; but the establishment of such an institution stands not within the prospect of Anticipation. The Federal leaders have never proposed such a bank—will never propose such a bank—inasmuch as a bank that affords no exclusive privileges will not meet the wishes of the *Millionaires of the North*, by whom, there cannot be a doubt, they have been bought and sold like cattle in the market,—from HENRY CLAY down to James Watson Webb.—For, have they not, for years past, been striving zealously and almost incessantly, to prostitute the Constitution of the United States to gratify the inordinate thirst for mammon of some few hundred heavy capitalists at the North, who claim, with most consummate effrontery, to be the whole nation, and to demand the legislation of Congress for their exclusive benefit and emolument? We repeat it, therefore, the Federal leaders, have no desire to see the establishment of what would be emphatically the *People's Bank*—a bank owned solely by the States, and conducted under the supervision of their congressional representatives—an institution which would be a convenience and a blessing, not a tax and a curse to the people. No. They want Congress to legislate, for months, at an expense of several thousands of dollars per day to the nation, to create an institution for a few hundred private individuals—mere drones—to enrich and aggrandize themselves with, by taxing the great mass—the merchants, mechanics, and that great and most important of all the producing classes, the agriculturalists of the country; who, possessed of the riches of a luxuriant soil, enough and to spare of the real luxuries and comforts of life, have just as much need of a National Bank as a coach has for a fifth wheel. No. The Federal leaders care nothing for the People, nor the true wants of the People—they want that monstrous anomaly, a National Bank, owned and controlled by a band of arrogant, lordly, upstart Northern and English capitalists—in reality a mere branch of the Bank of England, preying upon the substance of our industri-

ous classes, and introducing into American society all the fashionable dandyisms, vices, and corrupting pleasures and habits, manners and customs of the mushroom petty aristocracy of Paris and London—the follies and vices of that meanest and most contemptible of all aristocracies—a monied aristocracy, born in beggar's rags and obscurity, but grown wealthy and self-important with the accumulation of dollars and cents by jewing, shaveng and swindling. No. They want not a constitutional currency—they want not a currency made by the representatives of the people, and altogether managed by Congress—but they do want Congress to grant to a COMPANY OF PRIVATE BANKERS the privilege of making the currency of this great nation—the enormous privilege of making their mere promises to pay, the National currency!!! With as much right might a few hundred citizens of Marshall or any other County, ask Congress to give them the making of the currency of this great nation, as Albert Gallatin, John Jacob Astor, Nicolas Biddle, and a few other less prominent northern and English capitalists, to ask Congress through their paid attorneys Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, Aaron Sergeant, and other of their agents in that body, to give them the making of the currency.—With as much right might they keep constantly harrassing Congress and the people to establish a monopoly by which the few makers may tax the great producing classes of America to support them in idleness, extravagance, luxury and debauchery.

Ours is a Government of equal rights and privileges—and such a monopoly as the Federal leaders desire to have created for their sordid masters is hostile to the genius, the life, the spirit of our Government—hostile to the dearest interests of the American People—hostile to the sacred and inestimable institutions, that we might enjoy and flourish under which, a great, glorious and free people, our venerated and heroic fathers of the revolution perilled their blessed lives, their earthly fortunes, and their sacred and immaculate honor. Ours is "a Government of EQUAL RIGHTS and not of EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGES; and such a monopoly is clearly unauthorized by the Constitution, which only admits of exclusive privileges in two solitary specified cases; and each of these founded upon a natural right. Such a monopoly cannot but become a political engine of tremendous and almost irresistible power; and well may the patriot tremble at the prospect of the erection of another such monopoly as the people have thrice endured, thrice killed, and yet though dead, whose influence has proved sufficient to keep the political elements constantly in commotion, to render powerless measures of the people's Government, indispensably necessary for the security of the national treasury and the proper management of the fiscal concerns of the government—and to make null and of non effect the legislation of Congress; and which threatens, maugre the disapprobation of the People, again and again expressed through the ballot boxes, to attempt a fourth time the resurrection of that odious and detestable institution.

We are opposed to the unnatural connexion which has existed between the National Treasury and the State Banks, and entertain the opinion, that, of the few erroneous acts of President Jackson's administration, the most unfortunate was his employment of banking corporations in the collection and disbursement of the public monies. We were among those who at the time dissented from him with regard to the propriety, safety, and constitutionality of entrusting soulless corporations with the public monies—and we live to witness and deplore the accursed and ruinous consequences of the unnatural connexion. The banks, warmed into dangerous life and power, by government patronage, have proved stinging adders to the bosom of democracy—and like the great hydra they were to destroy the necessity of re-creating, they have proved basely dishonorable in their dealings with the government; and, joined with the foes of republican principles, have, by their bought presses, and debtors in Congress, paralyzed for a time the action of the government—and now boldly aim to control the Executive, and seize on the national treasure. The crisis has arrived, when they must be confined to the legitimate pursuits and objects for which they were created and endowed with peculiar privileges by the State Legislatures, or they will grasp the reins of political power—make and control the government, or govern themselves. In the language of the Washington Chronicle the TRUE ISSUE before the people is:

Should we be a GOVERNMENT OF THE BANKS or a GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE? Shall we have a CONSTITUTIONAL TREASURY, or an UNCONSTITUTIONAL BANK? Shall we have a CONSTITUTIONAL CURRENCY of gold and silver, or one of IRREDEEMABLE PAPER? Shall we live under the despotism of a MONEYED ARISTOCRACY, or under the safeguards of a FREE CONSTITUTION?

The *REPUBLICAN* will be found arrayed on the side of those who are for "a Government of the People"—a "Constitutional Treasury"—a "Constitutional Currency"—

and the "safeguards of a Free Constitution."

We are in favor of Free Trade, and of course opposed to the taxing of one portion of the country for the enrichment of the citizens of another portion—the framers of the Constitution neither desired nor designed, in the great instrument framed by them for the confederation of the Colonies, to infringe upon or take away from the States, the natural right belonging to each of them to trade where and with whom they found most profitable and convenient to their citizens—unshackled and unrestricted by odious prohibitions and restrictions.

We believe that the restrictions upon Southern Trade imposed by partial and interested legislators have changed the course of Southern trade into unnatural channels—retarded the growth of the Southern States; their commercial progress; and operated most injuriously upon the most vital importance of the staple growers. It is therefore time for every true friend to Southern prosperity, to take his stand against the whole system of obnoxious measures by which northern legislators and northern capitalists have heretofore benefited their own section of the Union to the impoverishment and embarrassment of the Southern section.

The time has come when the South, shaking off the shackles of dependence upon foreign extortioners, should assume the sole management and direction of her great resources, and march on steadily and directly to the goal of glory and prosperity pointed out by the hand of Nature. A direct trading intercourse between the Southern staple growing States, and Europe, will enhance the wealth, political influence, and prosperity of the South; and has become absolutely necessary—for the security of her great labor system—threatened by the fanatics of the North. A direct trading intercourse with Europe, will relieve the South from millions of tribute now paid to northern factors, build up our seaports, attract capital, enterprise and population to the Southern States—and give them that weight at the ballot boxes and in the national Councils, which rightfully they should wield—and which they had long since wielded but for unjust and partial legislation and other baneful causes consequent upon, and growing out of that unjust legislation. The *Republican* and *Free Trade Advocate* will aid to the extent of its influence in bringing about the desired change in the commercial relations of the South.

A portion of the paper will be devoted to news, miscellany, the cause of education, promotion of morality, agriculture, &c. &c. and great pains will be taken to make the paper valuable, interesting, and amusing to its readers. A portion of the late *Yalobusha Pioneer* printing materials have been engaged for the publication of the *Republican*, until new materials can be procured—and the paper will display as great a variety & amount of reading matter as the patronage bestowed upon the establishment will warrant. In short it shall be the aim of the editor to make the *Republican* worthy of the liberal support of the intelligent and discriminating citizens of the populous and flourishing County whose name it bears.

GREAT SOUTHERN MEETING.

In another column will be found the proceedings of the friends of a direct trading intercourse between the Southern and European maritime cities. They will be perused with interest by every true Southerner.—We attended the meeting, and are proud and happy to be able to state it was a large and highly respectable one—every way worthy of the occasion of its assembling.

Gen. James Davis, chairman of the committee appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense and objects of the meeting, after reporting the preamble and resolutions (published with the proceedings to-day,) arose and addressed the meeting. He commenced by repelling the charge which had been made against himself and the friends of a direct trade with Europe, of a desire to dissolve the Union, and having completely demolished that crafty plea of the secret foes to Southern commercial independence, he made an irresistible argument in favor of the object of the Southern Convention, and showed most conclusively, that the contemplated revolution in our commercial affairs, ought to be effected: that it was a disgraceful reflection upon Southern intelligence and Southern enterprise, to say that the people of this section of the Union cannot dispense with a foreign agency in transacting their own importing and exporting business. He exposed the cause of the lukewarmness manifested by a portion of the mercantile class in the interior of the Southwest, towards the objects of the meeting. The heavy costs of the transportation of goods from the Northern cities are not borne by the merchants, but are charged in the price of the article sold to the purchasers at home—the planters and mechanics—out of whose pockets it invariably and most certainly is drawn. But even though this is the case, the interior merchants ought, from a patriotic regard for the prosperity of the section of country in which their business and homes, and families are located, to feel a deep interest for the cause—its success would greatly

benefit them—inasmuch as by dealing with the importers of the South, the inconvenience and risk, and expense of a long journey northward would be saved them—their supplies of goods could be more quickly obtained; and with much less risk of damage, loss and miscarriage. Gen. D. then clearly demonstrated that the present system of devolving upon Northern factors the transaction of the importing and exporting business of the South, was a tax of many millions of dollars yearly to the North, and a tax of several millions yearly to Mississippi alone—which would be saved to the south and this State by a direct trading intercourse with the European cities.

He opposed the project of a National Bank on true Southern grounds: the tendency of such an institution (located as it unquestionably would be, at the North) to concentrate the capital of the country; and, of a natural consequence, the wealth-diffusing power of the North, already overgrown with capital, and holding in subjection the monied system of almost every Southern and Western city. He believed that State banks in the South, with heavy capitals, were as competent to furnish all their own cash facilities to the people, as a mammoth institution chartered by Congress, in defiance of the constitution—but if this was not conceded, he was for the erection of a bank of the staple growing States, with a capital sufficient to meet the necessities of the planters and merchants of the South, in preference to the creation of another National institution. He quoted from a speech of Mr. Madison, the opinion of that illustrious sage, that the genius of our republican government—the equal rights of the States, required that, if there was ONE bank established, there ought to be several. He contended that each section of the Union should be master of its own money markets. This desirable object could only be brought about by a direct trading intercourse between the South and Europe, and the erection of sufficient banking capital at the South to enable us to dispense with Northern facilities. He wished however, to be distinctly understood as having never been an advocate for banks—he considered the chartered banking system a great evil, engrafted upon the business of the country by unwise legislation, but the system had become so interwoven with that business, that the task of separation seemed more than Herculean. It was also rendered absolutely necessary that the South should be able to rescue its vast trade from the Northern factors—and this could not be effected unless the South could wield a sufficient monied power. In order therefore that the Southern States might achieve the commercial independence, he was for creating the means, the requisite banking facilities.

We have thus endeavored to give the substance of Gen. Davis' remarks to the meeting; but fear we have not done him justice. He spoke very rapidly, and we report from memory. When he sat down, the assembly testified their hearty approbation of his sentiments—and the preamble and resolutions passed without dissent. So that *Marshall*, the empire county, will at all events have the honor of sending the first representative from Mississippi to the great Southern Convention.

INTERNAL FOES TO THE SOUTH.

Strange as it must seem to every lover of the clime which gave him birth, and in which it is his pride to dwell—there are men among us so dead to the sacred and ennobling feeling of patriotism—or so blinded by partisan bigotry, or so deluded by the falsehoods and misrepresentations of the Southern Whig press, in the interest of Mr. Clay, as to actually take sides with the worst foes of the interests of the Southern people. Yes; it is true—and degrading as it is true, there are men in the South who have raised the standard of opposition, and stand ready to strike a blow for Northern interests, and against the interest of their own section of the Union—thinking thereby to weaken the Free Trade party, and secure the election of that arch-traitor to Southern interest, Henry Clay—to the Presidency. Yes—for these two worthy objects alone, the internal enemies of the South have already given on their armor, and are doing battle, against the advocates of Southern commercial independence—against the object of that patriotic assemblage—the Southern Convention—in a word against the prosperity of their own, their native land—and run the purple proud, insolent and extortionate capitalists of the over grown Northern cities. This is too bad. It was not to have been expected—and must fill the bosoms of patriotic Southerners with disgust and alarm. Disgrace to the disgraceful division on a subject which should unite the South—and alarm for the security of our institutions.

Unable to meet the friends of commercial independence with weapons of reason and argument, they insultingly charge upon them a design to dissolve this union—and separate the South from the North! Gen. Davis in his address at the Court House, in favor of the objects of, and sending delegates to, the Convention stated to the meeting, that he had been actually charged by some of those pseudo Southerners with hostility to the Union—because he advocated the doctrine of the South carrying on a direct trade with Europe!! Was ever such madness exhibited by human beings calling themselves rational, reasoning creatures! The Southern seceders are nearer to the European ones than are the Northern cities—the route is a less boisterous one—we want the goods of the Europeans, and have the staples to exchange for them—a direct trade will increase the population of the South—a most desirable result, as the Northern representation is much greater than the

Southern (in Congress) a direct trade will save millions to the South yearly, build up Southern cities—greatly accelerate and increase the prosperity of the South—and give her just weight in the Halls of Congress.—and yet, when the most able and patriotic statesmen of the South—propose to effect these great objects so palpably righteous, just and necessary—they are charged with speaking to dissolve this glorious Union. The charge is a monstrous one—an invention of the cunning, reckless, ambitious and designing foes of this section of the country, whispered in the ears of partisans for political effects. Its utter want of truth ought to be apparent to every man of sense. How are the friends of Southern Free Trade to dissolve the Union? was well asked by Gen. Davis when repelling the vile charge of hostility to the Union—by advocating a direct trading intercourse with Europe!! Does the Union of these States depend upon the South permitting northern merchants to do our exporting and importing for us? Is that in the bond!!—is that the golden link that binds the North and South together! No. The degrading proposition cannot be tolerated for a moment, by any REAL lover of this union. Were it so, a rope of sand were as strong as the bond of Union. No. We are bound together by a stronger cement than that of selfish cupidity—the blood of our common ancestry circles in our veins—the bond of brotherhood binds us together—but each member of the great family has an undoubted right to conduct his own business affairs as to him it seems best and proper. The Southern States have the inalienable right to trade where and with whom they please, without being insulted with the charge of aiming to dissolve the Union. More anon, on this subject.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Those who have sent us very lengthy articles, are respectfully informed that it has been impossible for us to insert their favors without leaving out matter of more general interest. We are about making arrangements for the use of the *Pioneer* printing establishment in conjunction with our own, by which we will have a large quantity of small type and be enabled to insert an additional quantity of reading matter, weekly—when all favors will be promptly attended to. Till then we ask their patience.

MR. VAN BUREN AND THE SOUTH.

We copy to-day, an excellent article upon the members of President Van Buren's Cabinet, from that able Republican Journal, the *Pontotoc Intelligencer*. We recollect to have read about the period of Mr. Van Buren's promotion to the helm of affairs, a *REPORT*, that in him the South would find a Northern President; the acts and measures of whose administration would be of a more southern character than those of any President since the day of Madison. Thus far the President has nobly verified that prophecy. He came into the Presidential chair, the uncompromising enemy to any and every attempt of Northern Fanatics to interfere with the institution of slavery at the South—the uncompromising enemy to any and every attempt by northern capitalists and politicians to saddle upon the country a National Bank—an institution as deadly hostile to Southern capital as Clay's infernal "American system" has proved to Southern industry.—His almost entirely Southern cabinet is an earnest that no local prejudices find a place in his breast, and his measures since his induction into office have been such as every real Southerner must approve. Read the article headed "Secretary of the Navy."

JUDGE LIPSCOMB OF ALABAMA.—A distinguished member of the State Rights party, who has a long time acted with the modern Whigs, has come out boldly and manfully in the *Huntsville Democrat* against Mr. Clay and a National Bank, and the disgraceful connection heretofore existing between the State Banks and the National Treasury. The noble stand taken by Judge proves him a State Rights' man of the genuine stamp—a patriot and true Southerner; and from the high character he bears, and the great influence he deservedly wields in his State, we are led to hope that his able exposition will make many strong friends to the good cause, in Alabama. We shall lay the Judge's communication before our readers next week. It is thus spoken of by the *Huntsville Democrat*.

"Judge Lipscomb's manly stand upon true Southern ground, has brought a honest's rest about his case. This was to be expected. Southern politicians who can support Henry Clay, with the boast still fresh on his lips that the compromise act was agreed to for the purpose of saving the doctrine of protection and from the patriotic motive accorded to him by the country—who can recognize a man to the suffrage of the Southern people, who stands pledged to revive the 'American system' in all its unequal and galling attributes to the South. Such men naturally fly in the face of all who cannot go with them in measures, militating directly against the peace, comfort, interest, political and private, of every class of Southern industry. Judge Lipscomb, who has been always well disposed towards the Whig party, has too much Southern blood in his veins to follow a political faction in their blind destruction of Southern interest. He went with them as far as conscience permitted him, but when he beheld the party virtually united, and manueuvring, and speaking for a Tariff and a Bank, he could go no further. He was afraid of a faction so the doctrine of protection and principle, so wholly devoted to success without regard to the means. He felt that there was nothing they would stop short of, after this flagrant instance of party servility. It was time to pause. He is a man born in the South—a man without reproach and without compromise, and who has been thoroughly Southern, and who as such the South has honored with the highest judicial trusts—a man too was yesterday the pride and idol of the Whig party who has yesterday declared that the party which he considered has abandoned their principles, and that as a Southerner he can no longer follow them. Without being a partisan of Mr. Van Buren, he says that the South cannot support Mr. Clay, because Mr. Clay's political character and life are written pledges of principles eternally and unchangeably hostile to Southern interest. His being born in Kentucky, where slavery is still maintained by law, and where the Abolitionists have declared, that their battle ground is chosen, is the solitary recommendation of Mr. Clay to the Southern people. Had he drawn his first breath on a Louisiana plantation, it would not change the *Ethiopian* hue of his skin—Southern political principles. While he is the Bank candidate, the Tariff candidate, the chosen of the Abolitionists, and the President of the Colonization Society, he is as repulsive to the Southern feeling as a politician can well be. We do not find fault with Southern men, who do not choose to vote for Mr. Van Buren, but of all the wholesale derelictions from principle, and suicidal, verities upon the altar of party that we have ever been called upon to wonder at, the support of Mr. Clay by the South, is the most wonderful."

ERRATA.—In our last paper the compositor, who set up the article headed "Worthy of consideration," inserted in place of "Ex-President Adams," "Experiment Adams" and "Mr. Clay, they have" for, in place of "Mr. Clay, who has insisted."

TOASTS.—By Dr. James Hagan at Vicksburg.—The banks of Mississippi may they get what they deserve—Justice. By A. Baker at Bogalusa.—The banks and the people: the latter should voluntarily resume their cast-off habits of economy and industry—the former should BE MADE TO resume paying their promises, "for a start." By a ship at Grenada, Banks and Bankers Their paper trash is a day's sight better in their own hands than in other folks'. By T. Johnson at Tunstons: The banks They should be compelled to "use the mark" of resumption—cause or path.

The decency editors have gotten hold of a confidential letter written by the Hon. Elias Wright to Mr. Van Buren in 1835. Whether one of the "breeds of dogs" stole it, or whether it came into his hands accidentally, we know not. The publication of it shows that they are base & mean enough to do any dirty work their bank masters desire for them to perform. Whether it is lying a third rate lawyer into notice—trading the administration—slang-whanging, or eulogizing a sweating Jack a praying gambler, and notorious scoundrel as "one of the purest and best Statesmen," and a proper candidate for the U. S. Presidency; or puffing Congressional bullies, or extolling a bankrupt swindling candidate for the penitentiary—or publishing a confidential letter—it is all the same to these degraded pimps and vassals of bank corporations—it is their vocation to lie boldly, meanly, and deliberately—to slanders maliciously, to slang-whang lustily, to assert error with most unblinking effrontery, and to do any other dirty work the committee appointed by the bank leaders, to buy up such honest knaves, instruct them to do. The letter is "directly unexceptionable; containing nothing discreditable either to the writer or the present incumbent of the Presidential chair—but by italicizing a few particular phrases, the wireworkers have made the meaning so very mysterious, as to lead the ignorant to suppose something awful is intended to be insinuated. So trifling and truly contemptible is this last expose by the bank tout-enters, that no democratic editor need deliver its suppression—but on the contrary, with a general circulation of the last week invention of the enemy—it shows how hard pushed the Federal slang-whangers are, for legitimate weapons of opposition when they hurl such missiles.

COL. J. F. H. CLAIBORNE AT HOME.

We extract the following just and handsome tribute to our late distinguished Representative from a "letter of the senior Editor" of the *Columbus Democrat*, published in that paper of the 21st ult. The noble-hearted young statesman, as we expected, bears his temporary retirement with that heaven-born philosophy which only the truly great in spirit can put on in the "time's which try men's souls." Surrounded by his young and amiable and beautiful ones—his household gods—the success of those malicious and bitter enemies whose reckless and dastard persecutions have at last hurled him from his high estate—ranks not in his bosom—disturbs not its marble equanimity,—but with serene affability he welcomes his way-faring friends to partake of the generous hospitalities of his happy home—and, by all those generous attentions and gentle courtesies which distinguish the true-born Southern gentleman, even in these iron days (when Northern cupidity has almost fleeced our planters of the South of their magnificent resources—elicits from his guests their heartfelt plaudits and admiration.

"During our stay in Madisonville, we paid a visit to our late Representative, the Hon. John F. H. CLAIBORNE. His residence, you know, is but a short distance from town. It has quite a pleasant, rural appearance—is neat without ostentation, not too retired nor too public, just such a seat indeed as a philosophic mind would delight in. We found the Colonel surrounded by his family and his household gods. You know him and his amiable and interesting family too well to need any account of them from me. I cannot however keep from remarking upon his easy hospitality and frankness of manner. You are at once at home with him—so fed so the very moment that you enter his company. He has more of the Virginia gentleman in him—John Randolph's best ideal of human character, than any man I have ever met with in the south west. Our visit was necessarily brief; during it, however, we conversed freely upon many subjects. The Col. has no thoughts to conceal. He is all openness and candor, and this, my dear sir, is one of the main causes of his having been so much misrepresented and vilified. He treats every man who visits him; as a friend, the generous impulse of feeling leads him to speak with equal frankness to all, forgetting too often that they may be

—a chiel among them taking notes, And faith, he'll print them."

The Col. bears his late defeat well. He says that considering all the circumstances of the case, the great and numerous advantages under which he ran, he is rather surprised at the very large vote he got, than at being beaten. I predict that he will soon be called into public life again. Mississippi cannot long overlook the claims of so talented a son—one who has served her with such distinguished zeal and ability in the councils of the nation.

STARS HAVE THEIR TIME TO FALL.

Look out star-gazers! the stars are going to fall!—Rather we are going to have a shower of those luminous bodies on the night of August 9—10. Professor Barnwell of the Alabama University, has written a long communication published in the *Flag* of the Union, calling upon the votaries of science to "have their eyes skinned and keep a bright look out" from August 8th to August 19th for a return of the grand meteoric display of November 13, 1833. We advise the curious to get on a tub, and watch diligently during the time allotted the coming of the celestial phenomenon; it will doubtless advance the cause of science, and at the same time give them a keen appetite for sleep afterwards. The professor says:—

Every one recollects the meteoric display of November 13, 1833. The industry of Professor Olmstead of New Haven, has proved that this was but the return of a phenomenon annually visible at the same period. It has but recently been established, that another similar shower may, with equal certainty, be anticipated between the dates of August 9 and 11.

In the *American Journal of Science and Arts*, for October 1837, and also for January and April 1838, it is shown by Mr. E. C. Herrick of New Haven, a gentleman to whom the world of science is on many accounts much indebted, that, for five successive years, from 1833 to 1837 inclusive, there has been a regular meteoric display at the period referred to; and more recent accounts from Europe have informed us that the fact had attracted the notice of M. Arago of Paris, and M. Quetlet of Geneva.